

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

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SUSPENSE

3 Jan 86

Date

Remarks

To #13: Please prepare response for DCI signature.

Executive Secretary

18 Dec 85

Date

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November 13, 1985

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 5147

when you're ready to depart and request your check she says with mock gruffness: "You don't need a check! You know what it is! Two dollars and 40 cents! Now go put the money in the register and leave me be!"

It you've been observant, you will have noticed Stacey's patrons making their own change out of the ancient wooden cash register. One will happily call out instructions on how to get the cash register open so you can pay your tab.

"Amazing, huh?" a regular initiating a tourist said recently. "Never find a system like this in Chicago, would you?" Not to mention Washington. Or Wellfleet.

Northeasterners don't usually consider vacationing in the Midwest, let alone in Michigan.

The road north to Traverse City—through what once was the healthy heart of America's auto industry in Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, Saginaw and Midland—seems more likely to inspire the glib cynic than to appeal to the first-time visitor. The industrial belt across southern Michigan forms a sort of physical and psychological barrier that serves, as much as anything, to preserve the hills, lakes, cherry groves, dunes, forests and beaches of northern Michigan.

The cities along that route also serve as a source of tourists: The weekend road trip to northern Michigan is almost as much a part of the culture of Detroit as the weekend trip to the beach is a part of the culture of Washington. But there is an important difference of degree and available space.

Traverse City lies in the midst of a five-county area—strung along Lake Michigan and a large double bay—that has a year-round population of about 110,000. In the peak summer months, local tourism officials estimate the five-county area (several times the size of Washington) gets 200,000 visitors. There are no traffic jams. Despite the fact that nearby Interlochen hosts a music festival that rivals Tanglewood, tickets are rarely hard to get. There is always space at the beach and usually an open parking space in downtown Traverse City.

The parking meters give 6 minutes for a penny, 60 minutes for a dime.

The city sits at the southern end of a pair of bays that form a pitch-fork-shaped area with the surrounding land. The glaciers that carved out the Great Lakes also left Grand Traverse Bay (divided into east and west arms by a slim peninsula, hence the pitchfork) and more than two dozen lakes within a 25-mile radius of Traverse City.

Although the tourism types have discovered the appeal of touting the Grand Traverse Bay area as a four-season resort, it is water that remains at the heart of the area's appeal. So it is during the warmer time of year—when the bay and the lakes are liquid and so amenable to water skiing, sailing, fishing and swimming—that the area is at its most appealing.

The towns along Grand Traverse Bay and, to the west and north, along Lake Michigan itself, have marinas and fishing piers, and many draw their economic sustenance directly from the water. Leland, a town to the northwest of Traverse City on Lake Michigan, has a weathered, hundred-year-old pier where the day's commercial fishing catch is cleaned and offered for sale each evening.

One can walk the marinas in the area at sundown and hear the tales of sailors from Chicago and Bay City and Detroit and Toledo, how they managed to sail across the Great Lakes in boats no roomier than a large car.

To the west of Traverse City about 20 miles is the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, which runs for more than 20 miles along Lake Michigan. Five hundred feet high, the main dune offers spectacular

views of the lake to the west and the inland country to the east.

At the main park entrance is a dune that one climbs nearly straight up, for the pleasure of that achievement, but more for the thrill of racing back down the dune's face at breakneck speed. The dune at the park's entrance is also the beginning of a three-mile hike across the desert-like dunes to the lake. The hike, not to be undertaken by the weak, provides immersion in the stark, shifting dune landscape, and completion is rewarded by an invigorating swim in the lake.

From the lake shore in the area of the park are visible the low humps of the Manitou Island (North and South) accessible by ferry from Leland, just northeast of the park. South Manitou Island has the tallest lighthouse in the Great Lakes region as well as abandoned farms and a white cedar forest.

Within easy reach by car for day trips from Traverse City are Mackinac Island, the touristy island in the straits between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, and Michigan's Upper Peninsula, which remains covered with forest, nearly as it was when first settled by Indians.

In increasing numbers, there are attractions of the more conventional variety as well. The hilly topography, mild climate and long Indian summer of northern Michigan make the region attractive for golfers, and there are more than half a dozen top-flight golf courses in the Grand Traverse Bay area.

The same topography, along with the picture-book farms and cherry orchards, make the area popular with bikers and, in winter, with cross-country and downhill skiers as well as snowmobilers.

Although still far less popular as a winter resort than as a summer one, and far less popular than other winter vacation areas, Grand Traverse Bay is actively cultivating the four-season image.

There is, for example, a free map showing the routes groomed as snowmobile trails, and the Vasa, the second largest cross-country ski race in the world, is held each February in the area and is the principal winter draw.

As the ocean is the reason to go to the shore, so the lakes are the reason to go to northern Michigan. So it is in the spring and summer, when the lakes are refreshingly brisk (instead of frozen), that the region is its most inviting. And the best way to take advantage of the lakes is to rent a house or cabin.

Both Lake Michigan and the smaller inland lakes are rimmed with houses, most privately owned and, because of the bitter winters, most designed as summer homes. Many—along with their attendant beaches, docks, canoes and sunfish—are offered for rent at least part of each summer.

Living in a lakeside house allows one to savor the particular appeal of the area—cool but sunny summer days, thick lakeside forests where the light seems almost green but where there is no cloying humidity.

Even if only for a week, such a vacation is a startling reminder of how different it feels to live in the country, how nice to be able to stay in a bathing suit or shorts all day, to go swimming or sailing without hassle or forethought, how insulated city life is from the rhythms of nature.

Traverse City is a roughly the same latitude as Portland, Maine, so while the sun warms it doesn't tan particularly well, and when it drops behind the trees the summer air takes on an autumnal coolness. A fire in the fireplace (all the more gratifying if the wood was chopped sometime during the afternoon) takes the edge off the air and the ache off pleasure-exhausted muscles.

Nights are utterly dark so far from cities, and the stars wheel out in a way that permits breathtaking reacquaintance with the Milky Way and the constellations. Occasionally the aurora borealis, the northern lights are visible.

The pine-shrouded summer homes rimming the lakes of northern Michigan don't change hands very often, passing instead from generation to generation like cherished heirlooms. Traverse City remembers each generation of the summer families, which is as much its charm as its lakes and forests and dunes.

This summer, a young waitress in one of the restaurants frequented by locals and long-time summer residents spotted a 90-year-old man she hadn't seen in years. She greeted him enthusiastically, asked after his health, asked if he was going to church as he always did on Sundays and asked where his dog was. Told the dog had died several years before, the waitress fondly recalled some of the dog's human-like antics, bringing a grin to the old man's face.

As she walked away, the waitress whispered to a colleague: "It's been so long since I've seen him. I thought certain he was dead. It's good to see him again."

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN
JONAS SAVIMBI

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1985

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, lately a number of our colleagues seem to have taken up the cause of Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of a South African-supported insurgency in Angola.

Dr. Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola is often portrayed as a movement of "democratic opposition" to a "Marxist-Leninist" state. This is not the reality that Washington Post reporter Leon Dash saw after spending several months with UNITA in 1977. "Savimbi," he wrote on August 13, 1977, "is an enigma, a man on whom many labels can stick—brilliant, charismatic, affable, unyielding, forgiving, temporizing, Machiavellian, opportunistic, lying, nationalistic, Marxist, Maoist, pro-Western and Socialist."

Nor is it the reality that CIA Director William Colby saw in 1975 when he told the House Select Committee on Intelligence,

They (all three Angolan political factions including the present government and UNITA) are all independents. They are all for black Africa. They are all for some kind of fuzzy social system, you know, without really much articulation, but some sort of let's not be exploited by the capitalist nations.

My own conversation with Dr. Savimbi in December 1981 did not reveal him to be a democratic capitalist. As Mary McGrory wrote in the Post (December 13, 1981),

Wolpe taxed him (Savimbi) about ideological differences with Angola's ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Savimbi's tory fans on Capitol Hill might have been saddened to hear him say that, while he is indeed anti-Soviet and pro-Western, he favors socialism, a form modeled on Chinese and Tanzanian collective villages.

E 5148

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — *Extensions of Remarks*

November 13, 1985

Therefore, in the interest of enabling Dr. Savimbi's fans to obtain a more balanced and complete picture of his politics, I would like to present some quotations from Savimbi on various subjects that they have apparently missed.

Since Dr. Savimbi was received by Communist Chinese leader Mao Tse-Tung in 1967, and benefited from Chinese financial support, training, military advisers and propaganda, it is particularly appropriate to convey his political message in the form of quotations, as in Chairman Mao's little Red Book.

I am not a capitalist. Some of my American friends were puzzled when I told them I was not a capitalist and I don't intend to become one. So friends of mine, like Senator Jesse Helms, were absolutely shocked. But it is Frank I don't want to be a capitalist. To exploit who? My own people? It is not worth fighting for—Jonas Savimbi in "Rebel Leader Wages War on Two Fronts", the New York Times, December 5, 1982.

Yes, UNITA is a socialist movement . . . We are in favor of socialism because it is necessary to socialize production. Only in this way can values be created in people.

The conflict between the U.S.S.R. and China caused Beijing to receive us with a good deal more interest and affection than Moscow. They said, "What is done here in China cannot produce results in your country". But there was a common basis; we felt that the Chinese philosophy could succeed in Angola, which was the case—Jonas Savimbi, interview in *Expresso* (Lisbon, Portugal), September 8, 1984.

You can't apply capitalism in Africa—Jonas Savimbi, quoted in Steven Mufson, "Angolan Rebel Leader courts U.S. Aid", the Wall Street Journal, December 17, 1981.

(Savimbi) said there was no fundamental ideological conflict between the two parties (MPLA and UNITA) and that a coalition between them was "the only solution"—Joseph Lelyveld, "Angola Rebels Yield 2 Soviet Captives", New York Times, November 16, 1982.

ST. VINCENT'S HONORS TWO
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1985

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, a strong tradition of independent colleges has contributed greatly to the educational pluralism and vitality of Pennsylvania. My congressional district contains many accomplished academic institutions which have produced educators, business and civic leaders, professionals and clerics. One such school with a highly distinguished academic history is St. Vincent College in Latrobe. Founded by the Benedictine fathers in 1846, St. Vincent's demanding academic program is based on the dynamic principles of St. Benedict who felt that the spirit must challenge and enhance the real world. I have long been personally familiar with the intellectual and spiritual traditions of St. Vincent. It is an institution of strong and enduring values; a place of high learning which lives on the horizon with strong roots in basic humanism. Today St. Vincent is as contemporary and as sunny as its dy-

namic architecture which links its distinguished past to the challenging present. Over 1,000 years ago, St. Benedict found his community of clerics and scholars, and charged them not only with a contemplative dimension, but challenged them to make the Lord's work relevant. St. Vincent College's legacy of concern and achievement was recently manifest in its awarding honorary degrees to two distinguished alumni, Philadelphia lawyer John M. Elliott and New York business leader Frank E. Resnick.

Writer and historian David McCullough delivered the principal commencement address. Mr. McCullough's effective pen has also touched my congressional district. He authored the award winning "Johnstown Flood" and is presently preparing a new book on President Harry S. Truman. Mr. McCullough's thoughtful address comparing the fascinating careers and contributions of Father Boniface Wimmer, OSB, the founder of St. Vincent, and Charles Darwin, another giant from this era, is also incorporated herein.

Frank E. Resnick, president and chief executive officer of Philip Morris, U.S.A., is one of America's most dynamic business leaders. A member of the board of directors of Philip Morris, Inc., Mr. Resnick has spearheaded many highly creative business opportunities for his company which had 1984 revenues of \$13.8 billion and which recently acquired General Foods. A star athlete on St. Vincent's 1951 victorious Tangerine Bowl football team, Frank joined Philip Morris U.S.A., in 1952 as a research chemist and subsequently held numerous executive positions at the research center in Richmond, VA. He became director of commercial development tobacco in 1967, headquartered in New York. In 1971, he returned to Richmond as director of development and was appointed director of research center operations the following year. He returned to the New York office in 1976 to 1978. Mr. Resnick served as vice president of tobacco operations for Philip Morris, Inc., from November 1978 to January 1980 when he was named executive vice president of the Tobacco Technology Group upon its formation in January 1980 and was appointed its president in February 1982.

Mr. Resnick has seven patents to his credit and has authored or coauthored more than 30 scientific articles. A native of Pleasant Unity, PA, he received a bachelor of science degree from St. Vincent College in 1952 and a master of science degree from the University of Richmond in 1955, both in chemistry. He also attended a special course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and the Harvard Business School. Mr. Resnick is a member of the American Chemical Society (organic and analytical sections), the Society for Applied Spectroscopy.

John M. Elliott, the son of Mrs. John T. Elliott and the late John T. Elliott of Shenandoah, PA, is a 1963 graduate of St. Vincent College, where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in economics with highest honors; was a member of the student senate; president of the Alcuin Scholar Society; chairman of the speaker's committee;

contributing editor of the student newspaper; and captain and 4-year letterman in varsity baseball. He captained the championship West Penn Conference team and is affectionately remembered by his coach, the former Pitt great Oland Canterna, as a "splendid athlete/scholar, winner and a leader on and off the field." Mr. Elliott also won the Economics Excellence Award for highest academic honors; was a member of Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities; and was a member of Delta Epsilon Sigma (honorary national Catholic scholastic fraternity). He earned his law degree (J.D.) from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1966, where he won the American Jurisprudence Award for the highest average in constitutional law and legal ethics; was the William Research Fellow; a contributor to *Res Ipsa Loquitur*; a member of the moot court team; the legal aid committee and Delta Theta Phi (legal fraternity).

While in law school, Mr. Elliott served on the staff of U.S. Senator Joseph S. Clark; later he was a member of the national campaign staff of Senator Hubert Humphrey in the 1968 Presidential campaign; and the Pennsylvania coordinator and national staff assistant to the McGovern Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection (1969). President Carter appointed Mr. Elliott to the White House Coal Advisory Commission (the Rockefeller Commission).

A senior partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish & Kauffman, Mr. Elliott is cochairman of that firm's 70 lawyer litigation department where he specializes in major commercial litigations before Federal and State trial and appellate courts. Mr. Elliott is admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, the Third Circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and all Pennsylvania appellate courts. He is a member of the American, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Bar Associations and the National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law. He is course planner and faculty member for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute and the National Institute of Trial Advocacy and has lectured for the American Law Institute-American Bar Association Institute on Appellate Practice. Mr. Elliott is the chairman of the disciplinary board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania which oversees the ethics of Pennsylvania's 35,000 lawyers.

The author of numerous publications, he is active in many professional, civic and charitable endeavors including the Pennsylvania Academy of Science, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the James A. Finnegan Foundation, and is presently chairman of the Irish Educational Development Foundation. Mr. Elliott has three sons, John P., Kirwan B., and Kyle M. and a daughter, Heather D.

November 19, 1985

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

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I urge my colleagues to keep the coalition's views in mind as we continue to consider how to revitalize this important environmental—and public health—program.

SUPERFUND CAMPAIGN,

November 14, 1985.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The undersigned organizations urge you to support the provisions of the Public Works Committee Superfund reauthorization bill, H.R. 2817. This bipartisan bill, passed unanimously by the Public Works Committee, is substantially stronger than the version of H.R. 2817 passed by the Energy and Commerce Committee. The Public Works Superfund bill contains the minimum necessary provisions which will enable the House to pass a bill at least as strong as last year's reauthorization package. It also addresses new concerns raised by the recent toxic releases in Bhopal, India, and Institute, West Virginia.

Some of the essential provisions adopted by the Public Works Committee, but lacking in the Energy and Commerce Committee vehicle, include:

Enforceable mandatory schedules.—The Public Works bill places the Environmental Protection Agency on a reasonable schedule of beginning 150 cleanups per year. The Energy and Commerce Committee vehicle provides EPA with a schedule of 600 starts, but requires only that these commence a full year after the law expires.

Mandatory cleanup standards.—The Public Works bill requires EPA to use Clean Water Act water quality criteria as a standard for cleanup. The Energy and Commerce bill does not require their use and provides EPA with broad-based waivers under which the Agency can avoid meeting the standards set by other environmental laws. In addition, the Public Works Committee bill improves upon the Energy and Commerce Committee bill by prohibiting EPA from sending wastes to a RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) site which is leaking into groundwater or surface water.

Citizen suits.—The Public Works bill gives citizens the right to sue in federal court to stop toxic releases from waste sites that pose imminent and substantial endangerments to their health. The Judiciary Committee also adopted a similar provision. The Energy and Commerce Committee bill does not give citizens this right.

Liability cap for leaking underground storage tanks (LUST).—The Public Works bill distinguishes between operator and owner liability for LUST contamination, replacing an Energy and Commerce committee provision which placed a \$3 million cap on liability for petroleum from LUST regardless of the size or assets of the responsible party.

Hazardous substances inventory.—The Public Works Committee took the first step towards the development of a system where EPA must identify and gather information on releases on hazardous chemicals.

When the Public Works Superfund bill reaches the House floor, we urge you to support passage and resist any weakening amendments. In addition, our organizations support amendments to strengthen the Public Works vehicle with provisions such as a federal cause of action and a more complete hazardous substances inventory.

It is crucial that Members regard the Public Works vehicle as a base from which to build in order to provide the strongest possible protection to the public health and environment, not a ceiling for House action. As this critical piece of legislation moves toward consideration by the full House, we look forward to working with you to pass a Superfund bill comparable in strength to

the bill passed overwhelmingly by the House last year.

Sincerely,

Laurie Rogovin, American Association of University Women; Julia A. Holmes, League of Women Voters; Gene Kimmelman, Consumer Federation of America; Alden Meyer, League of Conservation Voters; Victor W. Sidel, M.D., American Public Health Association; Martha Broad, Natural Resources Defense Council; Jeff Tryens, Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies; Linda Goldman, National Consumers League.

Chris Cowop, Division of Church and Society National Council of Churches; Erik Jansson, National Network to Prevent Birth Defects; Janet Hathaway, Congress Watch; David Zwick, Clean Water Action Project; Heler Burstin, American Medical Student Association; Mike Gemmel, Association of Schools of Public Health; Michael Jacobson, Center for Science in the Public Interest; Leslie Dach, National Audubon Society.

Geoff Webb, Friends of the Earth; Kenneth Melley, National Education Association; Rodney Leonard, Community Nutrition Institute; Blaise Lupo, Clergy and Laity Concerned; Raymond Nathan, American Ethical Union; Dan Becker, Environmental Action; Blake Early, Sierra Club; Rick Hind, U.S. Public Interest Research Group.

Norman Solomon, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Kathleen Tucker, Health and Energy Institute; Anthony Guarisco, International Alliance of Atomic Veterans; Allen Spalt, Rural Advancement Fund; Jim Lintver, United Church of Christ, Office of Church in Society; Luther E. Tyson, General Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church.

Jack Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO; Jay Feldman, National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides; Charles Lee, United Church of Christ, Commission for Racial Justice; William J. Price, World Peacemakers; George Coiling, Rural Coalition; Sally Timmel, Church Women United.

QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN
JONAS SAVIMBI—II

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1985

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, last week our colleague Representative HOWARD WOLPE gave us the benefit of some quotations from Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA insurgency in Angola which is supported by South Africa. These citations punctured the myth abroad in some quarters that Dr. Savimbi is a democrat and a capitalist who opposes the Socialist MPLA Government of Angola.

Today I would like to present some quotations from Dr. Savimbi and his colleagues on UNITA's foreign relations which I hope will provide food for thought to those who think of UNITA as a "pro-Western" group.

SAVIMBI AND UNITA ON FOREIGN POLICY

"No progressive action is possible with men who serve American interests . . . the

notorious agents of imperialism"—Jonas Savimbi, outlining his reasons for breaking with Holden Roberto's FNLA in 1964, published in *Remarques Congolaises et Africaines* (Brussels, Vol. 6, No. 21 (25 November 1964), pp. 489-93.

"UNITA is aware that the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism in Angola is a vital key to the heart of the entire Southern Africa problem"—Jorge Sangumba, UNITA Secretary for External Affairs, Open Letter to Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, *Tricontinental*, 6 April 1970.

"If I am getting support from the U.S., it doesn't mean I support the U.S. I will get support where I can get it. Chinese support for UNITA doesn't mean I am pro-Chinese. Now people say I'm pro-South Africa. Guns don't drop from the skies. I have to get them where I can."—Jonas Savimbi, quoted in Steve Mufson, "Angolan Rebel Leader Courts U.S. Aid," *The Wall Street Journal*, December 17, 1981.

"You know that I had many contacts with the Cubans—especially with Che Guevara—and we had a good deal of sympathy for the Cuban revolution. And they know this, because our relations with Cuba were no secret, they were official. Except that the Cubans' entry into Angola created a very traumatic aspect as regards how we used to view Fidel Castro. He is a very intelligent politician. On the issue of Angola, I would like to believe that he will use his intelligence to realize that intransigence does not serve Cuba's purpose in the future."—Jonas Savimbi, interviewed by Joaquim Vieira in *Expresso* (Lisbon, Portugal), September 8, 1984.

"There are two countries with which UNITA has never had relations and does not intend to have them: Israel (because of our Arab friends) and Taiwan (owing to our relations with the PRC)."—Jonas Savimbi, interviewed by Joaquim Vieira in *Expresso* (Lisbon, Portugal), September 8, 1984.

"The South Africans were in Angola on our side, we are not ashamed they were sent in."—Jonas Savimbi, quoted in Bernard D. Nossiter, "Angola Rebel Leader Says His Forces are Beating the Cubans", *New York Times*, November 8, 1979.

"(Question:) Do you mean that NITA is opposed to the existence of an anti-apartheid movement in South Africa?"

"Savimbi: No. Let them continue, but they will achieve nothing. I believe that Pretoria is taking steps which, if they are fully understood by African strategists, could open up a solution for South Africa's blacks. There is another way."—Jonas Savimbi, interviewed by Joaquim Vieira in *Expresso* (Lisbon, Portugal), September 8, 1984.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS TO
PRESIDENT REAGAN

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 19, 1985

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, the following letter was sent to President Ronald Reagan on the eve of the Geneva summit, by 12 former Soviet scientists who urged the President to not make any concessions on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) Program.

These scientists have lived and worked under the Soviet system. They know the capabilities and the goals of the Soviet Union.